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great pity that, after nearly ten years of American occupation of the Philippines, there are not available to American readers good English texts of both the above novels and a good biography of Rizal. We have not yet in our language even a sketch of his life that approaches adequacy.

JAMES A. LEROY.

MINOR NOTICES

The *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* (London, Offices of the Society, pp. vii, 320) for 1906-1907, form the first volume of the third series, fitly begun in the year that found the society newly installed in its commodious quarters in the quiet precincts of South Square, Gray's Inn. In addition to the presidential address by the Rev. Dr. William Hunt, the volume contains eight papers. Sir Henry H. Howorth's long monograph on "The Rise of Caius Julius Caesar, with an Account of His Early Friends, Enemies and Rivals" comes down to the opening of Caesar's political career and is for the most part a very full and vivid relation of the various influences that must have shaped his early political opinions and ambitions. The author's learning is lightly handled nor has he hesitated to illuminate his narrative with many historical parallels. Following this paper are the remarks of Mr. J. Foster Palmer on the subject of political assassination, in which he argues that "nearly all political murders defeat their own ends". In Mr. G. J. Turner's article on "The Minority of Henry III.", of which the first part was read three years ago, the author discusses the authorities for the period and the state of political parties, and presents a mass of detailed information, drawn from the rolls of letters patent and close, relative to the surrender of castles by the barons. The paper is of much value not only on account of the results obtained, but as an illustration of the way in which records may be used to correct and supplement the less trustworthy statements of chroniclers. Under the title "Some Early Spanish Historians", Mr. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly treats very briefly of Bishop Lucas's *Chronicon* and the *Historia Gothica* of Archbishop Jiménez de Rada, and, at greater length, of Alfonso the Learned's *Crónica General* and of Menendez Pidal's recent edition of the last-named work. An able survey of "The Commercial Relations of England and Portugal, 1487-1807", by Miss A. B. Wallis Chapman, based on extensive researches in the Board of Trade Comm. MSS., the State Papers, Foreign and Domestic, and British Museum MSS., forms a sequel to Miss V. Shillington's paper on "The Beginnings of the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance" printed in the preceding volume of *Transactions*. Among the subjects treated are the organization, privileges and activities of the English traders resident in Portugal, the development of the power of the English consuls there and the Brazilian trade, which after the

sixteenth century was the pivot upon which the commercial relations of the two countries turned. Mr. J. F. Chance continues his paper of the previous session on the northern policy of George I. to the death of Charles XII. of Sweden, in an account of "The Northern Treaties of 1719-20", and of the intricate preliminary negotiations. The discussion that followed the reading of the paper is briefly reported. The Rev. H. Isham Longden reviews the contents of "The Diaries (Home and Foreign) of Sir Justinian Isham, 1704-1735". Sir Justinian was on the Continent in the years 1704-1707 and 1718-1719, and met many persons of the highest rank. The Home Journals cover the period 1708-1735 and give a picture of life in the country and in London. Dr. James Gairdner has an article "On a Contemporary Drawing of the Burning of Brighton in the Time of Henry VIII.", and Mr. Hubert Hall edits "Some Elizabethan Penances in the Diocese of Ely", documents that appear to be citations announcing the sentences of the consistory court upon offenses against either religion or morality.

F. G. D.

The Law and Custom of the Constitution. By Sir William R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of All Souls College, Oxford. In three volumes. Vol. II., Part I. *The Crown.* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1907, pp. xxxii, 283.) The first edition of part two of Sir William Anson's *Law and Custom of the Constitution* appeared in 1892, the second in 1896. In the third edition the volume is to be divided. The present installment embraces four of the ten chapters of the original volume, presented in a transposed order, which the author now prefers: The Prerogative of the Crown, the Councils of the Crown, the Departments of Government and the Ministers of the Crown, the Title to the Crown and the Relation of Sovereign and Subject. The new edition is the result of so complete a working-over of the former material that there are few paragraphs in which some change has not been made. The amount of additional material may be shown by the statement that what occupied 210 pages in the first edition occupies 270 pages in the present edition. The mode of treatment in the original edition, differing from that of many other treatises upon the English constitution, was largely historical. In the third edition the amount of historical material has been much increased, especially in respect to the pages on the earlier history of cabinet government. In respect to later times much use has been made of the letters of Queen Victoria and of other recent books, and apposite illustrations from the practices of the last few years have been substituted for many that figure in the earlier editions. The book as it stands is, for the subjects which this volume treats, the most useful to historical students of all such treatises.

Colección de Documentos para el Estudio de la Historia de Aragón. Tomo III. *Documentos correspondientes al Reinado de Sancho Ramírez.* Volumen I., desde MLXIII hasta MLXXXIII años. *Documentos*

Reales procedentes de la Real Casa y Monasterio de San Juan de la Peña. Transcripción, Prólogo y Notas de José Salarrullana de Dios, Catedrático de Historia en la Universidad de Zaragoza. [Zaragoza, M. Escar, tipógrafo, 1907, pp. xix, 268.] This third volume of the co-operative series of sources for the history of Aragon which was initiated in 1904 by Professor Ibarra, of the University of Saragossa, with a volume of the documents of the reign of Ramiro I. (1034-1063), and was continued, in 1905, by another Aragonese scholar, with an edition of the *Forum Turolii* (code of Teruel, granted by Alfonso II. in 1176), now resumes, at the hands of Professor Salarrullana de Dios, the chronological sequence, containing such of the documents of Ramiro's succession as found preservation in the famous royal monastery of San Juan de la Peña, though now treasured in the Archivo Historico Nacional at Madrid. Fifty-six in number, they are mainly privileges and donations for that monastery and derive their chief historical interest from their mentions of persons and of places.

Essai sur les Rapports de Pascal II. avec Philippe I^{er} (1099-1108). Par Bernard Monod. (Paris, Champion, 1907, pp. xxvii, 163.) The pontificate of Paschal II. has not generally passed for a glorious epoch in the history of the papacy, and in comparison with his immediate predecessors, Gregory VII. and Urban II., he has seemed feeble and vacillating. Monod presents a different view, maintaining that Paschal was a skilful opportunist who succeeded in relieving the tense situation which the intransigent policy of the reforming popes had created between the papacy and France, and thus secured the support of the French king in his difficulties with the empire. Moreover, by reducing the investiture question to its proper place, he was able to devote his energies to the more important problems of ecclesiastical reform out of which that issue had arisen. The author believes that the influence of Ives of Chartres brought about in France a compromise on the matter of investiture and episcopal elections similar to the understanding reached with Henry I. in 1106—an interesting suggestion, but one which can hardly be established from existing evidence. Philip I., who is generally considered one of the weakest and least worthy of the Capetians, is here presented as a ruler of considerable force and some degree of political wisdom. The monograph rests upon careful study and a good understanding of the age with which it deals, and shows independence of judgment in the face of the conclusions of such writers as Luchaire and Imbart de la Tour. The death of Bernard Monod, which occurred shortly after the completion of his academic studies, frustrated the hope of those who looked to him to maintain in the coming generation the family tradition of sound historical scholarship established by the editor of the *Revue Historique*; and the present volume has been prepared for publication by his father and certain of his fellow-students. C. H. H.

The Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela. Critical text, translation and commentary by Marcus Nathan Adler, M.A. (London, Oxford University Press, 1907, pp. xvi, 94, vi, 89.) The *Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela* will always hold a high place among the records of medieval travellers, and is of much interest not only to the student of the history of the Jews in the Middle Ages, but also to the student of the Crusades. For, if we are to accept Mr. Adler's dates (compare his discussion of this topic, p. 1, note 2), Benjamin was absent from Europe "between the years 1166 and 1171". As it was precisely during these years that events culminated in the extension of Nur-ed-din's sway over Egypt (Saladin having succeeded his uncle as vizier of the Fatimid caliph in March, 1169, and the Fatimid caliphate coming to an end in September, 1171), it is at once clear at what a critical period in the history of the Crusades Benjamin visited the Orient, and how valuable the record is which a keen and intelligent traveller like him would give of what he had seen and heard, especially in Syria Bagdad and Egypt.

The present volume is, for the most part, a reprint of articles which appeared in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, volumes XVI., XVII., XVIII. In his discussion of the Bibliography (Introduction, pp. xiii-xvi) Mr. Adler points out that while Asher's edition (2 volumes, 1840, 1841) is the best, it, as well as the others, was based on the printed editions of 1543 and 1556, Asher not having a single manuscript to consult in case of doubtful readings. Mr. Adler, however, was "fortunate enough to be able to trace and examine three complete MSS. of Benjamin's Travels, as well as large fragments belonging to two other MSS." The result of his study of these documents is the present critical text, the basis for which he has used the manuscript belonging to the British Museum, the variants being noted in all cases. Mr. Adler has added indexes to both the Hebrew text and to the translation, the references being in all cases to the pages of Asher's edition, which are indicated on the margins of both the Hebrew and the English text. The six facsimiles of portions of the various manuscripts add to the usefulness of the book, as does the excellent map of Western Asia at the time of Saladin and of Syria, showing Saladin's conquests, 1187-1190. The English text is accompanied by numerous notes, both the English and the Hebrew are clearly printed, and the whole makes an attractive little volume which ought to prove valuable both to those who use Asher's edition and to those unable to have access to it.

An Introduction to the History of Modern Europe. By Archibald Weir, M.A. (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1907, pp. xv, 340.) Mr. Weir's object in this brief and, in general, very excellent little book is "to review in their logical connection the chief groups of events which formed the groundwork of European history in the nineteenth century". He distinctly believes that our historical problem is something more than summarizing past politics and calling it

history. He believes that the industrial change is the main line of evolution in the nineteenth century. "The principle of comfort and opportunity for all has yet to be exhibited in its full meaning; but it is as clearly of quite peculiar character as its realization is evidently the function of our age."

The first six chapters deal with medieval survivals in the eighteenth century, the efforts and failures of the reforming despots of the century, the causes of the Revolution, Napoleon's rule as a reforming influence, the quickening of Germany, Italy and Spain, and the movements (largely political) in Russia, Scandinavia and Turkey. The purpose of these chapters is praiseworthy. They are stimulating but not informative. In order to be brief they are filled with generalities (*e. g.* about Joseph II.), vague statements, philosophic phrases (p. 58) and allusions to what history teaches. The first chapter, on the survivals of medievalism, in the eighteenth century, has the greatest possibilities in it and is the most disappointing. In view of the paucity of material in English on the subject, the brief chapter on the enlightened despots is more worth while. There are very sane views on the American influence in France (p. 68) and on pre-Revolutionary conditions (p. 70), though the French nobles are given a rather too clean bill (p. 74). Napoleon has to do without background or extra-European interests but it is refreshing to find in such a brief account an appreciation of Scharnhorst in Prussia and Speranski in Russia.

Beginning with chapter seven, on the industrial revolution, Mr. Weir finds himself in more congenial surroundings and the succeeding chapters on the new mechanics and new economics, positive science and critical philosophy, contain accounts of those subjects which are excellent brief works in the best sense of "higher popularization". Chapters ten and eleven are on the literary movements and tendencies in Germany and England to about 1830. The concluding chapter is a review of Mr. Weir's conclusions with emphasis on the industrial character of modern history and the new demands its breadth of interests makes on modern historical investigation.

The accompanying bibliography is a mere check-list but the entries are interesting. It is novel and indicative to find reference to histories of chemistry, palaeontology, music, cotton manufacture, horse-shoeing and agriculture.

Selected chapters of this little book will make good supplementary reading and be helpful and stimulating to any person of culture and wide-reading, or to the student stall-fed on the husks of political details.

G. S. FORD.

Geschichte der Päpste seit dem Ausgang des Mittelalters. Von Ludwig Pastor. Vierter Band: *Geschichte der Päpste im Zeitalter der Renaissance und der Glaubensspaltung von der Wahl Leos X. bis zum Tode Klemens' VII. (1513-1534).* Zweite Abteilung: *Adrian VI. und*

Klemens VII. (Freiburg i. B., Herder, 1907, pp. xlvii, 799.) The second-half of this fourth volume followed the first with surprising closeness. Its bulk, as befits the longer period covered, is slightly greater; its method is the same conscientious and thorough one; its tone, alas, shows an unwelcome change. Pope Adrian VI., scholar and reformer, was, to a much greater degree than his predecessors, a pope after Dr. Pastor's own heart. He was, too, as his historian cannot refrain from reminding us, even in the half-title of the section devoted to him, "the last German Pope". With his sympathies thus doubly enlisted, it is perhaps not strange that the historian, in dealing with those who in Italy misunderstood and baffled his hero's efforts for the reform of the papal court and with those who in the fatherland so harshly repelled his overtures for the healing of schism, should betray his own antipathy to Italian and to Lutheran. Perhaps, too, his approach to a field made familiar by the studies which a quarter-century and more ago fruited in his monograph on "the efforts for ecclesiastical reunion during the reign of Charles V." revives the stronger feeling of an earlier day. Be the causes what they may, that singular superiority to prejudice which has hitherto enabled Professor Pastor to treat with such fairness and insight even those whom he counted the foes of his faith now largely deserts him.

Nor does it return while he deals with the pontificate of Clement VII. For that pontiff himself, though to his shifting and haggling policy he ascribes the disruption of the church, he can show both consideration and appreciation; but the heretics, though treated with courtesy and learning, remain unintelligible. Yet it is but fair to add that the plan of his work permits no very minute handling. A single chapter of forty pages tells the whole story of the Lutheran schism, from the death of Pope Adrian to the so-called religious peace of Nuremberg, in 1532. Another, slightly shorter, narrates the English revolt from Rome; and one of less than a score of pages suffices for the spread of heresy in Scandinavia, among the Swiss and in the Romanic lands. Of the Anabaptist separatists one hears as yet nothing at all. It is with evident satisfaction that in his closing chapter, a longer one, the historian turns to "the beginnings of the Catholic Reformation". The usual appendix of documents completes the volume.

GEORGE L. BURR.

Svenska Porträtt i Offentliga Samlingar, utgifna under Medverkan af Personhistoriska Samfundet. Af N. Sjöberg. I. *Drottningholm*. II. *Gripsholm: Vasatiden*. (Stockholm, Hasse W. Tullberg, 1905, 1907, pp. 52, xiv, 69 and 100 plates.) These are the first two volumes in a proposed series of six volumes quarto, in which, if sufficient subscriptions enable the publisher to continue, he will present a selection of three hundred of the most important Swedish historical portraits preserved in public collections. The first volume contains portraits from

the château of Drottningholm, the second those out of the great collection at Gripsholm (a collection numbering 1800 in all) which relate to the times of the Vasas. The reproductions and explanatory text are excellent, the latter cataloguing all the paintings of the period, not solely those reproduced. As works of art, these portraits of kings, members of the royal family, councillors and generals, are seldom of high excellence, though important for the history of Swedish art (mostly portrait art at the beginning) and of the foreign painters, chiefly German and Dutch, whom the Vasa kings imported. But for biographical and historical purposes the portraits are of great value and interest. Earliest of all is a wooden portrait-statue of Charles VIII. There are excellent portraits of Gustavus Vasa, Queen Margareta Leijonhufvud and their children. Of Gustavus Adolphus the collections unfortunately contain nothing that is good, and the best portraits of Christina are elsewhere. On the other hand there is a good Oxenstjerna by Mierevelt, and interesting portraits, though mostly by unknown artists, of many of the other great men who served Christina and her father. The collection at Drottningholm begins with the late seventeenth century, with Queen Hedvig Eleonora, the builder of the château, and her court painters, David Ehrenstrahl and David von Krafft, the Lely and Kneller of Swedish portrait painting; it abounds in portraits of Queen Louisa Ulrika and her family, and ends with the house of Bernadotte.

A Sea-Dog of Devon: A Life of Sir John Hawkins. By R. A. Walling. With Introduction by Lord Brassey and John Leyland. (New York, The John Lane Company, 1907, pp. xii, 288.) This book is essentially a contribution to the lighter literature of Elizabethan naval history—readable and attractive but by no means accurate or scholarly. A very cursory perusal of it suffices to show that the author lacks the training and equipment necessary to a thorough treatment of his subject. His authorities are little more than Hakluyt, Froude and Corbett; they are rarely cited at all, and never fully. The work abounds in misleading generalizations and errors of fact—as for instance on pages 18-19 where England is described as having been in 1527-1528 “hand in glove” in alliance with Spain against France. Perhaps absolute impartiality in judging Spain and Spaniards ought not to be expected in a work on Hawkins, but an approach to it would be a *desideratum*. One cannot help smiling when the author, after having recited the well-known tales how the English Lord High Admiral compelled King Philip by a cannon-shot, when he came to marry Queen Mary, to strike his flag in homage to that of England, and how Hawkins in 1567 did likewise by a Spanish admiral off Plymouth Harbor, remarks that these incidents are “significant of the British determination thus early that no power, however great and aggressive, should be allowed to assume an overlordship of the seas” (p. 8). The justifications for slave-trading are unnecessary

and much too often repeated. The spelling of foreign words and proper names is throughout most remarkable (*e. g.*, *vertu* for *virtu*, p. 161; *Mocada* for *Moncada*, p. 230), and the style, though vigorous and picturesque, abounds in colloquialisms (*e. g.*, "Margarita was drawn blank", p. 67; "taradiddle", p. 159; "foxy", p. 166). The index is so incomplete that it would have been better to omit it entirely.

These comments will perhaps serve to show that Mr. Walling's book is scarcely entitled to consideration as a serious historical work. In justice to him it should be said that an early paragraph in chapter I. (pp. 4-5) disclaims any pretense to a complete biography, though the good effect of this modesty is somewhat marred by the surprising statement in the same passage that John Hawkins has "never yet had a biographer", which is to ignore the work of John Campbell, Robert Southey and others. An account of Mr. Walling's book in a review intended primarily for historical scholars cannot well be favorable, but that does not mean that the general public does not owe him a debt of gratitude for popularizing the knowledge of a man whose career exerted an important influence on the history of two continents.

ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN.

Le Protestantisme en Saintonge sous le Régime de la Révocation (1685-1789). Par L.-J. Nazelle, Docteur de l'Université de Paris. (Paris, Fischbacher, 1907, pp. 329.) This is an intensive study of Protestantism in Saintonge in the period lying between the revocation of the edict of Nantes and the Revolution. The province chosen was one in which the Huguenots had been especially strong; and its physical features, while totally unlike the topography of the Cévennes, played a considerable part in protecting the persecuted faith from the suppressive endeavors of the government. The first part deals with the state of Protestantism in Saintonge in the last years of the reign of Louis XIV. The vigilance of the intendants was relaxed under his successor and there was a partial but precarious rehabilitation of Huguenot worship. Some of the government's officers undoubtedly believed in toleration and were therefore lenient in enforcing the revocation; but more of them seem to have recognized the impossibility of utterly stamping out heresy and, as a police policy, to have preferred quasi-public meetings of the Huguenots, when they could be watched, to secret open-air meetings. Accordingly while the authorities did not permit the erection of Protestant temples, they winked at the establishment of more temporary structures known as *maisons de prière*, where in accordance with a recommendation as old as 1558 "les chapitres, les prières et les sermons, aussi bien que les psaumes . . . devaient être lus ou chantés en l'absence des pasteurs." Farther than this the authorities would not suffer the Huguenots to go. The convocation of colloquies and synods was rigorously forbidden, and when these were held, it was done secretly, the very summons being in cipher-

writing. Nevertheless, in spite of the comparative leniency of the officials, the Saintonge continually lost by emigration. Many of the Huguenots went to America—the author mentions Charleston, New Rochelle, Virginia and Alabama as places, and adds: “on montre encore une maison portant le nom de Faneuil *House*, donné sans doute à cet édifice par quelques membres des mêmes familles Faneuil, mentionnées dans le procès J.-F. Mesnard, de Marennes, en 1755.” A note on page 201 calls attention to the fact that the archives of Charente-Inférieure contain much material of interest to the descendants of French Protestant refugees in America. The archivist is M. L. de Richmond.

The reviewer has nothing but praise for the body of this work. But some of the author's ideas stated in the introduction seem rather far-fetched, as for example, his explanation of the prevalence of Protestantism in Saintonge by the fact that most of the population were fisher-folk.

He is, moreover, not sufficiently well acquainted with the history of Protestantism before 1685 and fails to understand the law. The edict of Nantes was a particular grant and never a constitutional guarantee, intended to be irrevocable. In the nature of French absolutism it could not have been so. It is false interpretation of the law and unhistorical for M. Nazelle to say that the revocation of the edict of Nantes “renversait l'édifice de la société française: la liberté de conscience”; nor was the revocation in any sense “un coup de foudre”. The long series of edicts beginning in 1665 which pared down, one by one, the privileges granted by Henry IV., gradually sapped the edict of all force, so that the Act of 1685 was the conclusion of a long-continued policy and the consummation of an all but accomplished fact.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

Dampier's Voyages. By Captain William Dampier. Edited by John Masefield. In two volumes. (New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1906, pp. ix, 612; vii, 624.) That the charm of Dampier's narratives of his voyages has not faded is evidenced by this new edition of his writings; while in themselves, their reissue is justified by their importance. These two well-made volumes, with their beautiful type-page, and the ease with which they can be handled, will be welcomed by those who have had occasion to use the previous editions. The first volume contains the narrative of the voyage round the world, and the first three chapters of the supplement to the voyage. The second volume contains the conclusion of the supplement, the Campeachy voyage, the discourse of winds, storms, etc. and the voyage to New Holland. In addition the editor gives in volume I. a short life of Dampier, and in an appendix notes regarding Dampier's associates, both of which are valuable. Volume II. contains in appendixes various documents from the Record Office relating to the voyage to New

Holland, and the voyage of Dampier in the *St. George* in the years 1703-1705. Among these documents are his famous and ill-advised "Vindication" and the courts-martial documents. The voyages, with the exception of that to New Holland which is taken from the new edition of 1729, are reprinted from the sixth edition of 1717. It is regrettable that the editor did not present the annotated MS. of the "New Voyage round the World" in Sloane MS. 3236, in the British Museum, which differs from the printed edition, and which he has used only for annotation. The maps and other drawings of Dampier are well reproduced. The editorial annotations are not all that one might expect, and are often superficial. For but few of them are authorities cited, and some of them are misleading or incorrect. For example, note 2, page 58, should state that the term "mestizo" is understood in Spanish or Latin America as meaning the descendant of a white and an Indian, as there are other uses of the term in other parts of the world, notably in the Orient. It is somewhat inaccurate to speak of the S. W. monsoon, in note 2, page 330. It has been clearly shown by the work of the Jesuits in the meteorological laboratory at Manila that the Philippines have no true monsoons. Note 1, page 332, is badly twisted. Later ethnological research reduces the number of tribes in Mindanao, as indeed throughout the Philippines. The Jesuits did good preliminary work in Mindanao, but since they were not trained ethnologists, they did not perceive that often the names given to a group of people were simply local. There are *not* twenty-four distinct tribes in Mindanao. The guess that "the 'Sologues' may be the 'Moros' a warrior tribe from Borneo, which settled in northern Mindanao at the end of the sixteenth century" is puerile. They were the Joloans or Sulus who inhabit the island of Joló. "Moros" is a term used by the Spaniards to designate the followers of Mahomet, and is applied in common to such in the Philippine and in some of the adjacent islands. Again the migration was of a much earlier date. Many of the geographical notes are excellent. The index appended to volume II. is, as in the majority of historical works, open to criticism.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Ralph Heathcote. Letters of a Young Diplomatist and Soldier during the Time of Napoleon. Edited by Countess Günther Gröben. (New York, The John Lane Company, 1907, pp. xxiv, 296.) Ralph Heathcote (1782-1854) was the son of the minister plenipotentiary of George III. at the courts of Bonn and Cassel. His mother, to whom these letters are addressed, was an Alsatian baroness, Antoinette de Wolter. After the death of his father in 1801 he held the appointment of secretary of the British legation at Cassel for two years before the dismissal of the British minister from that court at the behest of Napoleon in February, 1806. Heathcote then entered the army. Having served for a time under Lord Cathcart in Scotland and at Copenhagen, he was sent to the

Peninsula in 1809; and during the later years of this correspondence, which ceases in 1814, he was attached to Wellington's headquarters. Notwithstanding Heathcote's favorable position for recording events of importance, the letters are historically colorless. His purpose in them was, in fact, to reassure his mother, then in Germany, concerning his personal safety. With this amiable object he minimized systematically, and even falsified, his military activity; moreover, the French police exercising at the time a blockade against English correspondence on the northern coast, he courted lenity on their part in passing his letters by shunning in them affairs of moment. Nevertheless the letters, which are well written and entertaining, afford an interesting picture, within narrow limits, of Heathcote's surroundings and time; and they evince in the writer a practical, well-balanced nature, with humor and penetration, which one can only regret that the situation forbade him to apply here to weightier matters. Heathcote, at the close of the war, retired to Cassel; and this edition of his letters is printed from recently discovered originals in the possession of his granddaughter, the editor.

H. M. BOWMAN.

Napoleon at the Boulogne Camp. By Fernand Nicolay. Translated by Georgina L. Davis. (New York, The John Lane Company, 1907, pp. x, 400.) This volume has gained in interest by modesty of purpose. The author has not attempted an elaborate chronological history of the Boulogne Camp, a theme rather circumscribed and dull for such a narrative. Instead he has gathered, under a variety of topics, the wealth of details and typical incidents connected with this enterprise of Napoleon and its executants. M. Nicolay is the possessor of a number of unpublished documents concerning the camp, and otherwise he has peculiar advantages for the production of this volume. His father, a citizen of Boulogne, was the owner of the site historically famous for its association with Bonaparte and Bruix; and the author, during many years spent on his father's property, had abundant opportunity of collecting information on the spot from old men who had seen and talked with Napoleon and served under him. Details gathered from such a source may not command strict confidence, but they represent enough of the truth to justify the author's view that the work is of psychological interest to the public, and in other respects it is a useful contribution to military history.

M. Nicolay has distributed his material throughout twenty chapters upon the most varied subjects, some in lighter vein, others serious. They cover, among other points, the housing, habits, preparations and amusements of the army and its chief. One of the most interesting chapters is devoted to an appreciation of Admiral Bruix. In another there is a comparison of Napoleon's scheme of an English invasion with the Roman conquest by Caesar. The interest of the volume centres generally, as the title indicates, in Napoleon, the pleasanter features of

whose character are skilfully presented. With a warm enthusiasm for Napoleon the author combines a deep religious feeling; and one of the charms of his work is its broad and kindly sympathy and the absence of all bitterness towards England and towards French political parties of other tendencies than his own. Characteristic, in this particular, is his statement that the statue of Napoleon on the site of the Boulogne Camp fell one night during a violent storm in 1894, in spite of the iron braces placed for its support; with an explanation, relegated to a quaintly courteous note, that the storm had been assisted, in the overthrow of the statue, by anti-Bonapartists. The value and interest of the volume is heightened by an excellent, thoroughly idiomatic translation.

H. M. BOWMAN.

Bonaparte in Egypt and the Egyptians of To-day. By Haji A. Browne. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907, pp. 410.) The author of this book, who declares himself "almost an Oriental in thought and sympathy" (p. 12), wishes to promote certain phases of Pan-Islamism and the "development of friendly relations between the Moslems of the East and the British Empire" (p. 6). "But histories", he soon adds, "as they are written, are rarely more than chafing-dish hashes of the 'funeral baked meats' of court chronicles served up with a posset of platitudes and pedantry for sauce" (p. 15). To escape such perils, whether culinary or scholastic, the author aims "to gain for the Egyptian more generous consideration than he is commonly accorded" (p. 21). In this attempt Bonaparte and "Mahomed Ali" become the "most eminent of that miserable majority" [of fools]; and Bonaparte goes through life "his mental stockings and clothing generally shiftlessly loose and out of order" (p. 286).

It is unfortunate that 274 pages are devoted to the French occupation, nineteen pages to the period 1801-1898, and 105 pages to the subsequent years. The author's judgment on contemporary politics, the information he gives, the alteration in style and vocabulary which distinguish the last quarter of the book emphasize this regret. This is not necessarily endorsement of all that is there said, but the point of view and conclusions deserve notice. The alliance between Nationalist and Radical is judged dangerous to the best interests of Nationalism and of Islam; the English occupation has not qualified the Egyptians "to undertake the government of the country. It has not educated the people, or done anything whatever to insure the permanency of the good that has been done" (p. 387). But on the other hand the occupation "has secured them [the Egyptians] the personal freedom they so highly prize, it has given them the liberty of getting, keeping or spending wealth, a free Press, a knowledge and keen appreciation of the advantages of a properly organized Government, a clearer perception of the natural 'rights of man' and of the personal dignity of the humblest, and, as a result of these, enlarged ambitions and aspirations, greater indepen-

dence of spirit, and a better conception of the interdependence of each one upon his fellow-men" (p. 387).

The author has for twelve years openly advocated autonomous government for Egypt; but events in connection with the resignation of Lord Cromer have apparently compelled him to modify his views. In the six concluding pages written after Lord Cromer's resignation had been announced, and after the preceding pages were already in type, the author writes regretfully of the action of the Egyptians in refusing "to join in any expression of thanks to Lord Cromer for his long and brilliant services". This, he adds, "apart from all else or anything else, demonstrates in the most absolute manner the fact that they are not yet fit for self-government" (p. 396). "'Egypt for the Egyptians' in any literal interpretation of the phrase is an idle dream" (p. 398). Could not these conclusions have been reached on an earlier yet terminal page? Nowhere in the book, it should be added, are any references to the sources for statements made.

A. L. P. D.

Marginal Notes by Lord Macaulay. Selected and arranged by Sir George Otto Trevelyan. (New York, Longmans, Green and Company, 1907, pp. 65.) As readers of Sir George Trevelyan's life of his uncle must be aware, it was Macaulay's habit to write notes upon the margins of books that he read and especially of the astonishing number of books that he read again and again. In this little book Sir George has made an entertaining discourse out of these notes, quoting many that are not highly important, to be sure, but also reproducing many sound and judicious observations. The historical reader will be particularly interested in the series of comments relating to Cicero, whose combination of the literary, oratorical and political life made him an object of especial interest to Macaulay.

The Early Federation Movement of Australia. By C. D. Allin. (Kingston, Ontario, The British Whig Publishing Company, 1907, pp. xii, 431.) This work covers the federal movement in Australia to the year 1863. Attention is given in it almost exclusively to political and Parliamentary aspects, the only possible mode of treatment in a period when the movement depended solely on the policy of the colonial secretary, Earl Grey, and on the activity of a few leading members of Australian legislatures, notably Deas Thompson and Wentworth of New South Wales. The author, having traced in his introduction the disintegration of the original territory of New South Wales into the present states of the island commonwealth, locates, in his first chapter, the germ of federation in the suggestion by Deas Thompson and Governor Fitz-Roy of some common regulation of intercolonial trade; and he discusses, in the second, the development of this suggestion by Earl Grey into the federal clauses of the Australian Colonies Bill, which were withdrawn

successively in 1849 and 1850. Up to this point the propelling force of the movement was in the Colonial Office; but henceforth the home authorities assumed the position that the initiative must come from the Australian legislatures. In Australia public opinion favored generally a uniform regulation of intercolonial customs, but toward the suggestion of a general assembly the feeling was, in the main, apathetic or hostile. During the twenty years under discussion in this volume, the high-water mark of the movement was reached in 1857. In that year the Parker government in New South Wales, under the influence of Deas Thompson, committed itself to a policy of federation; and its chief sister-colony, Victoria, and South Australia approved the principle of federal union. The project, however, wanting real strength among the people of New South Wales, was abandoned presently by its advocates in that colony, and in consequence, by Victoria. In 1861 the home government discontinued the empty title of governor-general, borne for some years by its representative in Sydney, and the other colonies were raised to full gubernatorial rank. Mr. Allin's work is a clear exposition of his theme and has the merit of being well written. It is not free of occasional slips, but the only objection of consequence, to which the volume as a whole appears to be open, is a too exhaustive treatment.

Memoirs of Monsieur Claude, Chief of Police under the Second Empire. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1907, pp. v, 321.) This book consists of a translation of a few passages from the *Memoirs of Claude* which appeared in 1881 and which fill ten volumes in the original. The translation is admirable but the book has no value for the student of French history, though it may be of mild interest to the lover of detective stories. The selections have evidently been made with an eye to the picturesque. The style is melodramatic and ejaculatory.

Though there is frequent mention of Louis Philippe, Napoleon, Thiers and others, they serve no higher purpose than as pegs on which this policeman hangs a few anecdotes. The book entirely lacks documentation. There move through its pages certain alleged important persons but their identity is veiled under tantalizing anonymity, notably: M. de L——, who, under the Second Empire, rose "to a pinnacle of power" and "La Prussienne", a Prussian spy of whom it is asserted on page 208 that the harm she did to the empire was "incalculable", contributing largely in the end "to the declaration of the Prussian war". The deeds of this malefic woman are not developed, interesting as that would be for the historian.

On page 309 it is stated that Thiers "produced" the revolution of September, 1870. Again the historian would enjoy an adequate treatment of an interesting idea. On page 133 it is said that Bismarck, "in 1860, the Prussian Chancellor" [*sic*], was working for the acquisition of Alsace, whereas it has been hitherto supposed that he was at that time cooling off on the banks of the Neva.

The book abounds in childish interpretations of events, in *ex post facto* knowledge and in spontaneous and recurrent self-laudation.

Court Life of the Second French Empire, 1852-1870. By Le Petit Homme Rouge. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907, pp. xii, 429.) The choice of the *nom-de-plume* under which this volume appears is explained in the preface as due to the tradition that a little red man haunted the Tuileries, giving warning of impending changes of régime, frequently following its habitués in their journeys from place to place and incidentally accumulating a large stock of information about them. The *nom-de-plume* is understood to conceal the identity of a well-known English journalist, who, for some reason not at all apparent in the character of the book, desires that his name should not be openly associated with it. The author writes from considerable personal knowledge and an extensive use of the memoirs of the period.

From the standpoint of the serious historian, the book is decidedly above the average of the class to which it belongs. Two qualities not ordinarily found in such books especially commend it. The author has a very fair degree of critical spirit and accordingly uses his materials with discrimination. He also is sufficiently familiar with the political history of the empire so that positive blunders are very few, and there are quite a number of really illuminating estimates of men and events.

The principal defects are in matters of style, although in general the book reaches the level of good journalistic writing. It is hard to suppose that even the most avaricious consumer of details of court life can possibly care for all of the items in a good many of the very minute descriptions, nor can they be supposed to care to have the entire payroll of the imperial establishment set forth along with the supposed pecuniary value of pretty nearly all of the furnishings. The *risqué* element which necessarily appears in such a book is told without mincing of words, condonation or condemnation.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

Mr. Edward Cadogan in his *Life of Cavour* (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907, pp. xi, 385) at once arouses his readers' suspicions by deploring in his preface the "paucity" of material on Cavour, and the general incompleteness or inaccuracy of the lives that have been written about him. We soon discover that Mr. Cadogan cannot read Italian—hence his cry of "paucity". The fact is, of course, that the amount of authoritative material about Cavour is enormous. There are, for instance, at least thirty volumes (if we include his speeches and essays), which may be said to have autobiographical validity. Buzziconi's Cavour bibliography, published in 1897, already listed more than 500 titles, including pamphlets, essays and magazine articles, among many of which indispensable first-hand material is to be found. Indeed, it would be impossible to name any British statesman of the nineteenth

century about whom so much source-material is now accessible; and this small library of Cavouriana reveals Cavour on all sides—as politician, as orator, as economist, as man of the world, as friend and as autobiographer laying bare his inmost self. “Paucity” is hardly the word Mr. Cadogan should have chosen.

An examination of Mr. Cadogan’s book discloses that he talks of “paucity” in order to hide his own ignorance of Italian. His method is to take right and left from the English or French books on Cavour and his times, without credit for the most part, and to assume the air of one who has at last produced a *magnum opus*. He has no foot-notes, no references and in the comparatively few cases where he mentions the names of the writers whom he plunders, he cites neither volume nor page. Sometimes, he takes whole passages—as for instance, on page 188, where he steals bodily nine lines from Countess Cesaresco’s *Cavour* (p. 129) without quotation marks. He even borrows translations from French originals, where a man of ordinary intelligence would make his own. This means that in the case of Romilly’s paraphrase of De La Rive’s *Reminiscences* we do not get the exact equivalent of what De La Rive said. But exactness does not trouble Mr. Cadogan. In his 380 pages it would be easy to point out many hundred errors, great and small; from the date of Cavour’s birth, and the misspelling of Ratazzi, Radetzki and many other proper names, to such egregious blunders as his supposing throughout that Massimo d’Azeglio and his nephew Emanuele were one and the same person. Nowhere is there evidence that he has taken even ordinary precaution to verify his statements. Let a single instance suffice. On page 146 he says: “While in Paris the Emperor is supposed to have enquired of the King: ‘What can be done for Italy?’ It is probable that this story is purely imaginary”, etc. Now if Mr. Cadogan could read Italian, he would find in Chiala’s edition of Cavour’s *Lettere*, vol. II. p. 376 (second edition), the famous letter of December 8, 1855, in which Cavour tells M. d’Azeglio that the evening before Napoleon III. addressed that very question to him (Cavour) and not to the king. There was nothing “imaginary” about it.

Mr. Cadogan, being cut off from the authorities, makes much of Edward Dicey’s early journalistic books, and of Bent’s *Garibaldi* and Jerrold’s *Napoleon III.*, merely to refer to which discloses the state of his information. The only material which he seems not to have cribbed, consists of two or three quotations from the *London Times*; but possibly he did not look these up for himself.

Mr. Cadogan is, we learn, a product of Balliol. Reading his book, with its pretense to learning which its author does not possess; with its disregard on every page of honest historical methods; and with its bluff at being a pioneer in a field which has already been well explored, we are at a loss to decide whether Jowett’s college has greater need of up-to-date instruction in history or in the elements of ethics.

Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States in Washington. By Claude Halstead Van Tyne and Waldo Gifford Leland. Second Edition, revised and enlarged by W. G. Leland. (Washington, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1907, pp. xiii, 327.) The first edition of this book, the first publication of the Bureau (now Department) of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was published in 1904 as a volume of 215 pages. The archives of the government of the United States remain in the same scattered and imperfectly organized condition in 1908 as in 1904. The need for a new edition, however, lay not merely in the exhaustion of the old, but in the fact that many changes of administrative subdivisions had meantime occurred, that some corrections and some extensions to the present date were requisite, and most of all that, with greater leisure for the work and greater appreciation by officials of its nature, it was possible to amplify largely on certain sides. In the former edition certain deposits, not unimportant for historical purposes, were described summarily upon the basis of incomplete official communications. For the present volume additional investigations of an elaborate character have been made by Mr. Leland and his assistants in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives of the Department of State, in the Bureau of Rolls and Library, in the Mail and Files Division of the Treasury Department, in the office of the chief clerk of the Department of Justice, in the Post-Office Department and in the Naval War Records Office. The information given respecting the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress is also much fuller than in the former edition, partly by reason of greater fullness of statement, mainly by reason of the constant additions which are being made to the treasures of that division. The volume has been supplied with a much more extensive index than its predecessor.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1905. Volume II. *Bibliography of American Historical Societies* (The United States and the Dominion of Canada). By Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1907, pp. 1374.) Long expected, this new edition of Mr. Griffin's indispensable bibliography (first edition, 1895) appears in March, 1908, in a portly tome of the same appearance as the Association's volume. It is however *hors série* in mode of acquisition, since it is only to be obtained by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, to whom the price, one dollar, should be sent. The material is arranged as in the edition of 1895, in order of societies, and under societies in the serial or chronological order of issue. It is the order followed by Lasteyrie. Given the nature of the material, it is the only proper order. The difficulties which it produces may be obviated by having a properly elaborated index. That of 1895 was hardly sufficient. At all events, that of the present edition is vastly more complete. It fills 332 pages,

and its references are to the items, which are numbered, and not to the pages. So far as we have tested it, it seems excellent. As for the body of the text, it makes an advance on its predecessor not only in coming down ten years more, to the end of 1905 usually, but also in including not a few additional societies and in completing the lists in many instances by the addition of items which eluded the previous search. The preface should have included some statement as to the principles of inclusion and exclusion—why the American-Irish Historical Society and the National Geographic Society are included, the Scotch-Irish Congress and the American Economic Association left out, etc.

Imperfectly as we may sometimes complain that our historical societies fulfill their functions in respect to research and publication, we have here the record of a great body of valuable material. A good guide to such stores is an instrument of research in American history for which we ought to be exceedingly grateful. Mr. Griffin has, with enormous labor, provided one that is not only good, but extraordinarily good, both in respect to completeness and in respect to finished execution. Only one large criticism seems to the present reviewer justified. The attempt to include "separates" is doomed, if not to failure, at least to a degree of incompleteness out of harmony with the rest of the performance; it is on the whole not useful; and it adds much to the bulk of the book. Out of 7537 items in the book, probably two thousand are of this sort, entries repeating titles already given in the lists of contents of volumes. The two thousand items (if there are two thousand) are brief, but their absence would lighten the book by nearly two hundred pages. The searcher does not expect to find these "separates" in a library; he looks for the volumes in which they were printed for the public. That the bibliographer's hunt for them will be in large part vain may be shown by an example. Mr. Griffin lists six "separates" from the *AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*; about three hundred have been executed. But that he has given us more than is necessary must not obscure gratitude for the great service he has with infinite patience rendered to us all.

Probate Records of the Province of New Hampshire. Volume I., 1635-1717. By Albert Stillman Batchellor, editor of State Papers. (Concord, 1907, pp. 874.) This is the first of a series of four volumes containing the wills and abstracts of estates in probate from the earliest records to 1771, when the province was divided into counties.

New Hampshire has pursued a wise and liberal policy in the publication of province, Revolutionary, state and town papers. The four volumes of probate records, uniform in letter-press and binding, will constitute volumes XXXI.-XXXIV. of the general series. To the probate records of the province of New Hampshire is added in chronological order the records of the estates of mariners and of other men of

the province which were found in the records of Essex, Middlesex and Suffolk counties, Massachusetts, and in York county, Maine. It is an exhaustive work and presents constant evidence of research and vigilant carefulness in compilation. The wills are printed in full, with an occasional exception of a prelude which states no material fact, and in the abstracts of estates every item of interest is included. The book will obviously be of great utility to the genealogist. If in the laws of any period under consideration are mirrored the manners, customs and thought of the people, with equal force in the records of this volume are reflected the frugality, poverty and slender estates of a young and feeble colony. This series of Probate Records, covering nearly one hundred and forty years, will mark the growth and development of the province, the rewards of industry, the increment of inheritance and the general increase in the wealth of individuals.

The indexes are exhaustive, and in all essential features the work is well arranged and carefully edited.

Check-list of Boston Newspapers, 1704-1780. By Mary Farwell Ayer, with Bibliographical Notes by Albert Matthews. [Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, volume IX.] (Boston, The Society, 1907, pp. xviii, 527.) In the volume under review, Miss Mary Farwell Ayer has compiled a check-list of Boston newspapers from 1704 to 1780, giving the date of every separate issue of each newspaper so far as known, and the location of copies thereof in the American Antiquarian Society, Boston Athenaeum, Boston Public Library, Bostonian Society, Essex Institute, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Harvard College Library, Library of Congress, Lenox Library, Massachusetts Historical Society, Massachusetts State Library, New York Historical Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania and State Historical Society of Wisconsin. This check-list covers 400 large octavo pages. Its compilation has been a stupendous work, comprising as it does nearly 250,000 bibliographical data. It is supplemented by detailed bibliographical notes by Albert Matthews, embracing the mutations in the title of each paper, dates of publication, publishers, printers and places of publication and the devices. The thoroughness with which this work is done is indicated by the fact that of the Boston newspapers published prior to 1780, it is estimated that there were 13,680 separate issues; of these 12,299 are known and have been located, leaving 1381 issues still to be accounted for. The New York Historical Society has the proud pre-eminence of owning the only approximately complete file of the *Boston News Letter* from 1704 to April, 1708. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has been strengthening its early newspaper files to an extraordinary degree. It may be suggested that while not attempting to embrace in the lists more libraries, it might have been worth while occasionally to have called attention to the existence of files outside of such lists. The New Jersey Historical Society has files

of the *New England Weekly Chronicle*, and of the *Boston Chronicle*; the Ridgeway branch of the Philadelphia Library has an enormous quantity of early American newspapers, particularly of the period of the Stamp Act, collected by Peter Du Simitiere. It is to be hoped that other historical societies will undertake newspaper check-lists similar to this for their respective states. The writer has compiled such a list of files of New Jersey newspapers, including several in private hands which are not to be found in any public library. The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, which has published this *Check-List* and Bibliographical Notes in a volume of 537 pages, has laid all students of American history under very great obligations by the issue of this handsome volume.

W. N.

The Last Siege of Louisburg. By C. Ochiltree MacDonald. (London, the Author, 1907, pp. xvi, 175.) This book is really a summary of events at and near Louisburg after the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, with accounts of cognate history in Nova Scotia, principally related to a defense of the Acadians and condemnation of their deportation in 1755. Less than one-half of its pages treat of the second siege of 1758, inclusive of poetry and quoted matter. The author was led to the work by a visit to the peninsula of Louisburg, and he avers that it "is a result of an examination of the histories of Nova Scotia, etc., now before the public; but to the material drawn from those invaluable records of our past is added some interesting matter gleaned by personal research among the records of the eighteenth century in England and the United States". But as he gives no foot-notes and seldom indicates his sources, and inadequately when he does mention them, his claim is largely vitiated. It is impossible to know when he follows an original document or such authors as Brown, Bourinot, Hannay and Murdock, even in his appendixes. Notwithstanding, he exhibits some independent criticism: for example, he shows that the British plan of attack in the second siege had consequences fatal to Ticonderoga and delayed the conquest of Canada. His lists of ships and his treatment of the naval aspects of the two sieges are the best parts of his work. It is regrettable that a large amount of poetry is interspersed, in which he "has occasionally availed himself of the Poet's licence". The method of the book is too minute for popular readers and too uncritical for specialists. The quotations from the newspapers often amount to surplusage. The brevity of chapter VII. (2 pp.) is singular and its contents are irrelevant. There is no systematic table of contents, nor maps, illustrations or index. Two lists of errata are given, to which a few more could be added. The author has been at pains to gather materials, but has failed to produce a work of constructive value.

V. H. P.

Williamsburg, the Old Colonial Capital. By Lyon Gardiner Tyler, LL.D., President of the College of William and Mary. (Richmond,

Va., Whittet and Shepperson, 1907, pp. 285.) President Tyler has given us the best and fullest account of "ancient" Williamsburg and its fine old college that we are likely to have in years to come. The place, its strategic importance when Jamestown was the capital of the colony, its settlement, the leading families who had a share in making both Virginia and its second capital, are described minutely and with great accuracy. Beside there are many maps, portraits and facsimilies which greatly add to the interest of the book. Some of the chapter-headings are Settlement and History, the College, the Governor's House, the Raleigh Tavern, and Noted Residences. Any one who wishes to get a glimpse of eighteenth-century life in Virginia, of miniature London when Walpole was the great minister, will do well to consult this little book. Aside from social things much is said about education in early Virginia, the origin of the Revolution and the source of the ideals which dominated Virginia in the first half of the nineteenth century. There is also a wealth of genealogical data which will be of interest to the descendants of the many families that migrated from the Williamsburg neighborhood to the South and West. The volume is substantially bound and unexceptionably printed except for the highly glazed paper which was probably unavoidable owing to the needs of the illustrator.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1761-1765. Edited by John Pendleton Kennedy. (Richmond, 1907, pp. lxxvi, 383.) *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1758-1761.* Edited by H. R. McIlwaine. (Richmond, 1908, pp. xix, 313.) In this exceedingly handsome series of Journals, published in the reverse of the chronological order, three volumes have preceded those named above. The transition from the fourth to the fifth, the former edited by the former librarian of the Virginia State Library, the latter by his successor, is marked by some changes of plan. The text of the journals is presented in the same manner. Much might be said of it, if it were possible to review adequately so miscellaneous a composition as the journal of a legislative assembly. Suffice it to say that the reproducing of these journals, printed but mostly unique, makes it for the first time possible to write the history of our chief colony in the last years of the Seven Years War and the interval between it and the resolutions against the Stamp Act. The differences between the two volumes lie in the treatment of the material hitherto comprised in the introductions. Mr. Kennedy's introduction to the volume for 1761-1765 is long. Its pages mainly consist of documents of the period. Many are taken from George Bancroft's transcripts of British papers; twelve pages are composed of documents needlessly repeated from the body of the journals. The expository narrative of Mr. Kennedy, often carelessly written, consists of four parts, dealing respectively with the relations of Virginia with the Indians, the adjustments of the credit and paper cur-

rency, the Parson's Cause, and the Stamp Act, and into all of these parts the texts of long documents are copiously interwoven. Now the first and third of the episodes named may with substantial accuracy be said not to figure at all in the journals of the Burgesses. The question whether it is needful to accompany the journals with a history of Virginia embracing transactions in which the Burgesses had no share is also presented by Mr. McIlwaine's volume, but in a less degree and in a different form. He pursues the better plan of confining the introduction to an expository text, most of which bears more closely on the Burgesses's proceedings. He relegates his documents to an appendix, a procedure making for clearness. But his documents, illustrating general Virginia history from 1758 to 1761, are, with one exception, derived from but two sources, the Draper manuscripts and the Bancroft transcripts. Though neither of these collections is wholly casual, neither approaches completeness. Scores of documents from the Public Record Office and elsewhere have as good a title to be introduced here as these. In truth, it is but a conventional view among American editors, that the records of a public body should be accompanied by some interesting contemporary documents. They should be accompanied by all such as strictly and closely illustrate the transactions of that public body. Such as do not should be left out; order and system require that they be combined with all others of their respective classes in series of mutually related documents, homogeneous and of obvious plan.

The Legislature of the Province of Virginia: Its Internal Development, by Elmer I. Miller, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, XXVIII. 2.] (New York, Macmillan, 1907, pp. 182.) A methodical and useful study, though the author makes dull reading of the development of our chief colonial legislature, whose history might easily be made interesting. He seems not always to appreciate the immense difference in probative value between his official materials—Hening and the journals—and such books as Foote's *Sketches* and Howe's *Historical Collections*.

The True Patrick Henry. By George Morgan. (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1907, pp. xi, 492.) Whoever looks under the head of *The True Patrick Henry* for a biography of detraction will be sadly disappointed. Mr. Morgan's book is written with all the warmth and glow that once gave Washington that other-world and isolated position in history which produced the reaction of a few years ago. But I hasten to say the author of the book in hand has not dealt merely in unsupported applause. His sources are the most reliable and they are used with discrimination. Not only so, Mr. Morgan has travelled Virginia as the "true" biographer ought to do; he has interviewed people who remember stories of the "First Virginia Governor"; he has been

in many houses in which Henry lived; he has read out-of-the-way newspaper files which contain pictures of the great orator. Sources both documentary and formal as well as unexpected and local have been diligently studied, though, possibly, with a too friendly eye for some of the colder historians of these critical times.

When it comes to the great epochs in Henry's life there is little room for complaint: the Stamp Act controversy is well and fairly treated; the conflict with Edmund Pendleton which resulted in the humiliation of Henry, the would-be commander of an army, is told with no bias toward the former; and the last and greatest conflict of this stormy career, the fight against the adoption of the National Constitution is presented with such allowance and apology as would have angered the great orator had it been made for him during his life-time. Perhaps Mr. Morgan overestimates Henry's influence in 1765, though he certainly does not underestimate his power over Virginia in 1788.

One omission it seems to the reviewer has been made: the sectional conflict in Virginia which paralleled and followed the Stamp Act controversy. Virginia was rent in twain by the struggle between Henry, Bland, and Richard Henry Lee on the one side, and the friends of Speaker Robinson on the other, over the investigation which showed the wide-spread corruption of the day. The lower counties as a rule sided with Robinson and the old régime, while the upper counties and more democratic populations supported Henry and his friends. Henry was the man who, with Richard Henry Lee, put the knife to the cankered sore, like Hughes in New York a year or two ago. In this he was laying the foundation for a radical reformer's career which must lead to other and greater things. The sources for this phase of Henry's life are not numerous; perhaps the recent publications of the Virginia State Library are the best we can expect. These Mr. Morgan has used to advantage but, as the reviewer believes, without recognizing their significance as to this particular episode.

However, these remarks must not be taken as disparagement of the book. *The True Patrick Henry* deserves high praise; it is likely to be widely read both for the facts it presents in strong relief and the fluent, somewhat Carlylian style of the author.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Volume IX. 1777, October 3-December 31. (Washington, Government Printing Office, pp. 761-1132.) The most important subject dealt with by Congress in this period was that of the Articles of Confederation, completed and adopted November 15. Mr. Ford illustrates the process through which they took shape by presenting in parallel columns the latest drafts and by giving a frontispiece of six photographic plates showing a printed draft with manuscript amendments.

Another matter of much importance was the creation on October 17 and enlargement on November 24 of a Board of War not composed of members of Congress. Next most important, perhaps, were the dealings with the Saratoga Convention, on which there is a long report of December 27, suppressed in the journals as originally printed. Some pages are occupied with the arrangements made with the French officers whom Deane without authority sent over. Appointments, investigations of the conduct of individuals, commissary arrangements, emissions of bills of credit, accounts and payments, occupy as in previous volumes much space. The editor illustrates all with pertinent, learned and restrained notes, and concludes the volume with a list of members of standing committees, a bibliography of the publications of Congress during the year 1777, and an index of forty-two pages for that year, that is, an index to volumes VII., VIII. and IX.

John Paul Jones; Commemoration at Annapolis, April 24, 1906. Compiled under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing by Charles W. Stewart, Superintendent, Library and Naval War Records. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1907, pp. 210.) This interesting and well-printed book is a valuable contribution to John Paul Jones literature. It is a fitting tribute to the memory of the great admiral. It records in documentary form those events which began with the search for his body at Paris and ended with the commemorative exercises at Annapolis on April 24, 1906. Part I. of the book contains the speeches of introduction of Secretary Bonaparte, the prayer of Chaplain Clark and the addresses of President Roosevelt, Ambassador Jusserand, General Porter and Governor Warfield, delivered at Annapolis. These are followed by a series of papers relating to the discovery and identification of the body and to its removal to the United States. The report of General Porter, which is accompanied with plans of the cemetery of Saint Louis, is especially interesting. The eleven important letters contained in the third section of the book relate to more ancient history. They are mostly written by or to Jones. Several of them are now printed for the first time, and several others for the first time in complete form. Part IV. consists of an extensive chronology setting forth all the leading events of the life of Jones. In the appendix are some additional documents of recent date. The book contains many excellent illustrations—portraits of Jones, a picture of his sword, facsimiles of documents, etc.

French Colonists and Exiles in the United States. By J. G. Rosen-garten. (Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1907, pp. 234.) The writer states that he made "notes from the recognized historians and from such local publications as could best seem to supply information upon the subject". The book, then, is a collection of notes from which a narrative might have been constructed, but was not. No

effort has been made to harmonize the various accounts of the several attempts at French colonization and settlement within what are the present limits of the United States. Thus in this small volume appear seven different statements of the settlement at Gallipolis, drawn from Volney, Collot, Monette, Roosevelt, McMaster and others. By the same methods of note-taking, Rigau sometimes appears as Rigaud, and Champs d'Asile becomes Champs d'Azile, according to the source from which the note is drawn. Aaron Burr, even, is disguised as "Colonel Behr", following an absurd misprint in Hyde de Neuville's *Memoirs*.

The volume is, therefore, not much more than an ill-assorted note-book, from which it would be difficult to obtain an adequate idea of either the general outline of French colonization and emigration to the United States, or of the separate incidents of the main narrative. One merit the book has: the writer has been careful to mention the works which he has consulted. Thus it becomes a convenient, although by no means exhaustive or accurate, guide to the literature of the subject.

JESSE S. REEVES.

In Olde New York. By Charles Burr Todd. [The Grafton Historical Series, edited by Henry R. Stiles, A.M., M.D.] (New York, The Grafton Press, 1907, pp. ix, 253.) This volume belongs to the "Grafton Historical Series", of which several numbers have already been published. The series deals with local history, and the author of this work has already written of old Connecticut and old Massachusetts. Mr. Todd is an antiquarian, an historical writer whose researches have covered various fields of local interest. His volume on New York appeared originally in periodical form some twenty years ago, and has the merits and shortcomings natural to a composition of that date. Starting with Manhattan, Mr. Todd conducts us into different nooks and corners, old book-stores and historic shops, cemeteries and the Jumel Mansion. Then, following up the Hudson through Tarrytown, he gives at some length the story of the German Palatine settlement and enlarges upon various interesting occurrences in the Mohawk Valley. Returning to Long Island, he provides some curious information relating to shipping, wrecks, local customs and the history of that region.

The volume lacks references excepting as Mr. Todd has made use of a number of inscriptions. Parts of the book have the value of material gathered at first hand. As a study of the state of New York the work has many omissions, and the lasting interest will probably be found to be in those portions dealing with Long Island and New York City.

A few doubtful statements have been noted, but no serious mistakes. The book is illustrated and provided with an index. It cannot supersede or compete with definite historical treatises on the state, but it offers interesting sketches and will prove of use for certain phases of old New York life.

EDMUND K. ALDEN.

Old Steamboat Days on the Hudson River. By David Lear Buckman. [The Grafton Historical Series, edited by Henry R. Stiles, A.M., M.D.] (New York, The Grafton Press, 1907, pp. ix, 143.) This is a short book called forth by a double anniversary, the centennial of the Fulton steamboat and the three hundredth anniversary of Hudson's great discovery. The author has had the benefit of a long experience with the places which he describes, and his family has enjoyed unusual advantages through personal acquaintance with many of the river captains. There is no pretense at fine writing and the style is not above criticism. On account of the lack of references the work can hardly be classed among scholarly books. Some parts are written too much in the vein of a literal "catalogue of the ships". After describing Fulton and his great invention, the author passes on to the development of the river navigation. He recounts the gradual evolution from the primitive crafts of the early nineteenth century to the palatial steamers of the present. He gives miscellaneous data relating to the monopoly of traffic, to disasters of historic importance; he includes a few anecdotes, and concludes his text with a brief narrative of Hudson's voyage and the projected memorials. An appendix follows, containing such topics as early steamboat advertising and a list of prominent Hudson River steamboats, and the book is completed by an index. The illustrations are in keeping with the text.

A few mistakes occur. On page 8, the wife of Fulton is referred to as Harriett, and on page 13 as Harriet. Kosciusko could hardly have visited the United States in 1817 and again several years later (p. 23), as he died in the former year; his visit, in fact, was in 1797. On the same page, Jackson's military service was in 1813 and later, not in 1812. On page 38, it is written that Fitch had "died or left the state", a rather curious statement. Hudson entered New York Bay not August 3 (p. 114), but September 2.

This little volume furnishes pleasant reading and will prove a useful book of reference for particular phases of the local life of which it treats.

EDMUND K. ALDEN.

Lincoln in the Telegraph Office. By David Homer Bates. (New York, The Century Company, 1907, pp. viii, 432.) General interest in this book is likely to be aroused by the two introductory statements that "during the Civil War the President spent more of his waking hours in the War Department telegraph office than in any other place, except the White House", and that "outside the members of his cabinet and his private secretaries, none were brought into closer or more confidential relations with Lincoln than the cipher-operators." The writer has drawn not only upon his "war diary" and his own recollections, but also upon the recollections of his three fellow-operators, Tinker, Chandler and Eckert. It is disappointing to find, however, that much of this material has already found its way into print, in one form or another.

The amount of new information is inconsiderable. Many pages and some chapters have only a remote relation to Lincoln. Still, as one reads the simple, straight-forward narrative, one has an agreeable sense of learning much in a pleasant way about Lincoln, as men saw him day by day.

It is a pity that errors of fact should have crept into these entertaining pages. The author states that McClellan's failure to destroy the rebel army after Antietam was the immediate cause of Lincoln's sudden decision to lay the Emancipation Proclamation before his cabinet for the second time. As a matter of fact, Lincoln was persuaded to set aside the proclamation in July, until some military success had been achieved. On the testimony of Eckert, the author contends that the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation was written in the cipher-room of the telegraph office. It should be noted, however, that this was not the draft which was laid before the Cabinet on September 22. Again, we are told apropos of the Blair mission in 1865, that "the patient Lincoln trusted his old political friend and believed in his wisdom and skill", giving him a safe conduct through the Union lines. Of this episode, Lincoln himself said, while the circumstances were still fresh in his mind: "If he [Blair] desired to go to Richmond of his own accord, I would give him a passport; but he had no authority to speak for me in any way whatever."

Those who find their patience somewhat tried by explanations of cipher-codes and messages, will do well to turn to the delightful account of Lincoln in the telegraph office, where he appears "in every-day humor". The picture of Lincoln reading aloud despatches in which the names of Davis and Lee recur, and always translating the names into "Jeffy D" and "Bobby Lee", is one likely to abide long in the memory.

ALLEN JOHNSON.

Grant, Lincoln and the Freedmen. By John Eaton, Ph.D., LL.D., in collaboration with Ethel Osgood Mason. (New York and London, Longmans, Green and Company, 1907, pp. xxxviii, 331.) General Eaton's memoirs are not a comprehensive autobiography. Although he was best known as Commissioner of Education, they deal only incidentally with educational matters. Fulfilling the promise of the title-page and the preface, they tell little of the author's life-story save where it meets those of Grant and Lincoln and the affairs of the negro race. They relate primarily to incidents in connection with which Eaton came into personal contact with these two men, to the character and standards of each as he saw them, and to the work of the Union army on behalf of the negro, especially in the Mississippi valley where Eaton served as superintendent of freedmen under Grant and the War Department before the Freedmen's Bureau was established.

To the literature of this phase of negro history, General Eaton has made a valuable contribution. Out of his full knowledge and from his

viewpoint, we have an account of Western military work for freedmen, fuller than any other outside of official reports, thoroughly interesting and shedding some new light upon Grant's attitude and efforts and upon the genesis and organization of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Lincoln figures prominently in only three or four of the twenty chapters. These few are filled largely with incidents, impressions and anecdotes of personal interviews at the White House. Here and there throughout the volume are glimpses of other men. But with Grant the memoirs deal at length. For many years Eaton was close to the great general in sympathy and confidence; he was, for example, Lincoln's messenger to sound Grant on the question of the presidency in 1864, and was one of President Grant's unofficial advisers; naturally Eaton writes sympathetically, defending him against the traditional charges, emphasizing his great qualities and the "positive results" of his administrations and aiming "to focus his presidential record in the light of his character as manifested throughout his career".

The memoirs are well-planned, well-written and interesting throughout. By way of introduction and setting, Miss Mason, who has shared in their preparation, adds an admirable biographical sketch and appreciation of the author.

Without attempting detailed criticism of the volume, one point may be noted: Grant's famous Des Moines speech is reprinted (pp. 270-271) from the oft-copied, generally-accepted text, one paragraph of which Professor L. F. Parker long since showed to be so distorted as to misrepresent entirely Grant's attitude toward state and federal aid to *higher* education (see U. S. Bureau of Education, *Circular of Information*, no. 6, pp. 105-109).

PAUL S. PEIRCE.

Samuel Freeman Miller. By Charles Noble Gregory, A.M., LL.D. [Iowa Biographical Series, edited by Benjamin F. Shambaugh.] (Iowa City, Iowa, State Historical Society, 1907, pp. xv, 217.) Dr. Gregory has added another volume to the bibliography of the Supreme Court of the United States by writing for the State Historical Society's series of lives of eminent men of Iowa, a biography of Samuel Freeman Miller, who, from 1862 to 1890, was an associate justice of that court and one who firmly impressed his personality upon it.

It is but a brief sketch of only sixty-five pages, but the author has given us a bird's-eye view of the events and epochs of the life of this man, who, starting as a medical practitioner in a small town in Kentucky, finally became senior justice of the highest court in the land.

Justice Miller's service covered the *post-bellum* and reconstruction period of our governmental history, and there were many important and far-reaching decisions in which he took part and delivered the opinion of the court. Several of the most important Dr. Gregory has outlined in a masterful manner, enabling the reader to appreciate the particular point involved and the individual views of the justice. This is supple-

mented by an appendix containing a complete calendar of every opinion, nearly 800 in all, including about 160 dissents, which Justice Miller delivered during his term of twenty-eight years. Of the total, nearly 150 relate to constitutional law, but of these only eleven were dissents, and this shows that, as a general rule, on this branch of the law he had the court with him. This valuable feature of the volume enables the student of our constitution to trace the development of the mind of one of the clearest expounders of that instrument.

Among these cases we note *Crandall v. State of Nevada*, 6 Wallace, 35, denying the right of a state to tax outgoing passengers and placing the decision on the sovereign power of the federal government, not to be interfered with, to call to its service at its capital any or all of its citizens at any time; the dissenting opinion in *Hepburn v. Griswold*, 8 Wallace, 603, the first legal tender case, and which foreshadowed the ultimate opinion of the court, 12 Wallace, 457, sustaining the validity of the legislation; the *Slaughterhouse Case*, 16 Wallace, 36, in which many think he went too far in upholding the power of the state; *United States v. Lee*, 106 U. S., 196; the "Arlington case", in which he declared that "no man in this country is so high that he is above the law and no officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity."

Three addresses delivered by the justice are also included as appendices. The first, at the centennial of the Constitution; the others at commencement exercises, one on the use and value of authorities in the argument and decision of cases, an able paper that can be read with profit alike by law student and active practitioner, and the other on the conflict in this country between socialism and organized society. Dr. Gregory has rendered the profession a service in preserving these addresses, which are admirable in style and matter.

In the closing chapter, aptly styled a characterization, the author depicts the human—we might also say the humane—side of his subject's character and shows that beneath the stern, rugged and somewhat harsh exterior there was a deep and affectionate nature that, as Chief Justice Fuller said, "so endeared him to his friends and associates that he left a memory dear and precious to his country, even more enduring than the books in which his judgments are recorded".

CHARLES HENRY BUTLER.

The *Annual Reports* of the Archaeological Institute of America for the year 1906-1907, contained in the supplement to the eleventh volume of the *American Journal of Archaeology* (Macmillan), second series, reveal a growth in the activities of the institute in spite of its small endowments for whose increase the directors of the Schools at Athens, Rome and Jerusalem make a strong plea. The enrollment of students at the School at Athens has been equalled only once before, and there were more students at the School at Jerusalem than in any previous year. Professor Edgar L. Hewett, who was appointed at the beginning

of last year to the new position of director of American Archaeology, presents in a report of unusual interest an account of several fruitful expeditions to the "Mound Region" in central Missouri, the "Pueblo Region" in southeastern Utah, the McElmo drainage on the Colorado-Utah line, the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado and the ruins of Puye in the northern part of Pajarito Park, New Mexico. The field operations in these localities received support from the local archaeological societies, and students from several universities participated in them. Much preliminary work of archaeological and physiographic description was accomplished, type ruins were excavated and large numbers of articles representing the industries and arts of the former inhabitants were found. A result of the excavations at Puye was "the discovery of objects tending to establish definite relationship between the ancient pueblos of the Rio Grande Valley and the ancient inhabitants of northern Mexico". The more effective organization of this work in the form of a school of American archaeology, to be situated in the Southwest, is proposed.

Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts. Prepared under the direction of a Committee of the Town of Mattapoisett. [The Grafton Historical Series, edited by Henry R. Stiles, A.M., M.D.] (New York, The Grafton Press, 1907, pp. xii, 424.) This is an interesting history of an old New England town, based in large part on the town, church and parish records, diaries and memoirs. Local histories written from such sources are welcome, especially if, as in the present case, genealogy is made subordinate to more important discussions of local institutions. Massachusetts is a leader in publications of this character, an example by which other states should profit. It is to such detailed studies of small local divisions that historians must turn for material which will give a true picture of the life of the people. A little less than half of the book, consisting of the first eight chapters, deals with the history of the town in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and was written by Mary Hall Leonard. Chapter VI., on the life of the people in the eighteenth century, is particularly good. Road-making, fisheries, industries, education and church life are some of the topics discussed. Chapter VIII. presents a study, in great detail, of the church in the second precinct. Chapter XI., on maritime and other industries, gives an interesting account of shipbuilding—for the most part the building of whaling ships—in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. There is one original document of interest, a list (pp. 363-366) of maximum prices, established by the selectmen and committee of the town of Rochester (1777), pursuant to the Massachusetts statute entitled, "An Act to Prevent Monopolies and Oppression". The list, which is taken from the town records, gives maximum prices for vegetables, grains, cloth, wood, meats, hardware, wages in various trades, agricultural implements and many other articles. The book is well printed

and illustrated. It would have been more satisfactory if the author had supplied references, in foot-notes, to original authorities, though in some cases the information is given in the body of the text.

M. W. JERNEGAN.

Encyclopædia of Mississippi History. In two volumes. Planned and edited by Dunbar Rowland, LL.D., Director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. (Madison, Wis., Selwyn A. Brant, 1907, pp. xvi, 1010; 1024.) This is a large two-volume work of more than two thousand pages containing historical sketches of the important events and episodes in the life of the commonwealth, of all the counties, cities and towns of the state including towns and villages now extinct, biographical sketches of men "who have left their impress on the history of the state" and sketches of various institutions, educational, religious and industrial, including many quasi-public or private organizations such as bar, press and teachers' associations, fraternal orders, etc.

The design of the work, to use the language of the author, is to present in compact form, arranged in alphabetical order, a complete history of Mississippi from 1540 to 1906, the plan being to combine the best features of history for continuous reading with the cyclopedic style for ready reference. Much of the biographical and statistical material contained in Mr. Rowland's encyclopedia may be found in Goodspeed's *Memoirs*, a bulky compilation prepared primarily for commercial reasons and published some years ago by a Chicago house, but it is only just to him to say that his own work is very differently arranged, contains much new material and is prepared with much greater regard to the canons of historical writing. The first chapter and possibly the only one that will prove of particular value to the historical investigator deals with the "selected sources" of Mississippi history. These sources are arranged under three main heads; those of France, those of Great Britain and those of Spain, each in turn being subdivided for purposes of treatment into printed and manuscript sources. It may be proper to state that much of this source-material was discovered by Mr. Rowland in the archives of England, France and Spain, and that it is now being transcribed under his direction for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

The encyclopedia has the inherent faults of a work prepared according to the topical plan. There is the inevitable duplication, repetition and lack of continuity which gives history its distinguishing characteristic. Some of the titles relate only remotely if at all to the history of the state. We note among them the following: alligators, anthrax, advent of the flag, clay and brick, dueling, Jay treaty, ordinance of 1787, etc. Many others receive little more treatment than bare mention. Nevertheless the work shows evidence of great industry and of intimate knowledge of the state's history. There are many very good sketches and com-

pilations which have more than a local interest. Among them may be noted the articles on Banking, Biloxi, Black Code, Boundaries, British Land Claims, Cotton, Indians, Militia, Slavery, Spanish Domains and Wars. The administrations of the governors, provincial, territorial and state, are well summarized. Some of the biographical sketches and the history of a number of the older towns like Natchez and Vicksburg are quite satisfactory, and embody the results of Mr. Rowland's recent discoveries.

J. W. GARNER.

We cannot be too thankful for the copious index to the *Early Western Travels*, which Mr. Thwaites has so carefully and attentively edited. There is no scrimping on the index, which bears all the appearance of critical work. It occupies volumes XXXI. and XXXII. of the series and, one need hardly say, adds immensely to the usefulness of the set. Take for example such a heading as Negroes; here we find some 650 entries covering such topics as runaway, punishments, immorality, prices, sale, revolts. The references to Missions, Education, Lands and scores of similar topics open up the treasures of the preceding thirty volumes. For the first time we have in a form adapted to easy use a great mass of material that will enable the investigator in a small college, which has not many books, to study from the sources the main facts of Western social and economic history—at least to see for himself the main conditions as described by travellers in a period of a hundred years. In fact these thirty volumes and this ample index open up to all of us opportunities for knowing the West and the processes of American settlement as many of us could not have known them before.

Heralds of American Literature. By Annie Russell Marble, M.A. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1907, pp. vii, 383.) The subject of this book—the literature of America between the time of the Revolution and the early nineteenth century—is obviously unimportant. With few exceptions it has already been adequately—one may even say finally—treated in the works of Professor Moses Coit Tyler. Mrs. Marble has evidently devoted to the matter punctilious attention. The result of her labors, however, displays neither the extent of learning—except in matters of somewhat gossipy detail—the grasp of her subject, nor the command of style needful to justify three hundred pages and more about matter of which scholars as well as general readers may contentedly remain ignorant.

The Philippines under Spanish and American Rules, by C. H. Forbes-Lindsay (Philadelphia, John C. Winston Company, 1907, pp. 566), is the issue under separate title of the second part of a very handsomely printed two-volume work by the same author on *America's Insular Possessions*. Like the other portions of this volume, the chapters on Philippine history and administration and commerce under

Spain do not represent any independent research, but are compiled from various sources, especially the Philippine census of 1903. They are accordingly accurate or inaccurate with Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, the census contributor under these heads. American official publications have been so blindly followed in other parts of the work that it is curious to note that the account of the events of 1898 was drawn from the Englishmen Sawyer and Foreman, and therefore repeats such assertions as that the Filipinos were given a promise of independence.

Internal Taxation in the Philippines, by John S. Hord (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXV., no. 1, 1907, pp. 45), is not the careful monograph one would expect from the auspices under which it is published and the fact that its author is collector of internal revenue in the Philippines and the chief designer of the internal revenue law of 1904. His aim in preparing this paper was chiefly to present an argument for the removal of customs tariffs on Philippine products entering the United States, and his explanation and defense of the new internal revenue system in the islands suffers subordination in consequence. So much for its bearing on current history in the Philippines. As for the review and summary, in section 1. of the pamphlet, of internal taxation under Spanish rule, it is not only very incomplete, but is also inaccurate in many cases, the author's bibliography revealing his scanty study of the subject.

Mexico and Her People of Today, by Nevin O. Winter (Boston, L. C. Page and Company, 1907, pp. vii, 405), though an attractive and on the whole very satisfactory treatise on Mexico, is poorest in its historical sections, chapters XVIII. to XX., and other passages scattered throughout the work. The author's reading has brought him no clear idea of what were the fundamental issues involved in the confused events of 1821 to 1867; so also, in his chapter on Religious Forces, no adequate conception is evinced of what the reform in Mexico really was, in its phases religious, ecclesiastical, economic, social and political. Among miscellaneous errors, one cannot help protesting against "Kit" Carson being killed at the Alamo (!).

The *Revista Historica Mexicana* is a magazine recently established in the City of Mexico, under the editorship of Mr. C. D. López, for some time librarian in the Museo Nacional. It is to be a monthly publication devoted primarily to the history of Mexico. The first two numbers, which appeared in October and November, contain articles by some of the leading Mexican students of history and antiquities, namely, Carlos Pereyra, professor of history in the Escuela Preparatoria, Dr. Edward Seler, a prominent authority on Mexican archaeology, Luis González Obregón, author of several books and papers on Mexican

history, and Dr. Antonio Peñafiel, a prolific writer on Mexican antiquities. Señor González Obregón writes of "Castes in New Spain in the Eighteenth Century"; Professor Pereyra of "The Text-book in History Classes"; Dr. Seler of "The Identity of Omacatl and Tezcatlipoca"; and Dr. Peñafiel of "The Precortesian Mixtec Codex Javier Córdova, and an Ancient Plan of San Andrés, Cholula". In addition to original articles, the *Revista* proposes to publish translations of notable articles in other languages relative to Mexico.

It is to be hoped that this magazine will succeed, for without it there is no publication in Mexico devoted exclusively to history and auxiliary subjects, although one is greatly needed to encourage the writing of critical monographic studies in Mexican history.

The Andes and the Amazon. Life and Travel in Peru. By C. Reginald Enock, F.R.G.S. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907, pp. xvi, 379.) Attractive in appearance, well-printed, with good illustrations, one is led to expect great things of this impressive volume.

Mr. Enock, whose portrait adorns the frontispiece, seems to be a rare combination of mining engineer, poet, prospector, artist, philosopher and Britisher. In his enthusiastic imagination the Cordillera "crouches, rears, and groans upon the western sea-board of the Continent. Kissing the cerulean space with snowy peaks, five miles above the level of the ocean's ebb and flow, and groaning over its dun and desert wastes below, with earthquake grumbles, the ponderous mass, from rock-ribbed base to filmy summit-edge, where matter ends, keeps its eternal vigil!" (p. 10).

After sixty-eight pages of this, the poet is generally suppressed in the interests of the geographer, and here Mr. Enock speaks with authority, for he claims "to have travelled more extensively in Peru as a whole than any other foreigner" (p. 226). In describing the Peru of to-day, Mr. Enock is at his best. His philosophy is not deep, but his statements are often interesting.

His discussion of the Monroe Doctrine contains the following helpful observation: "Unfortunately the business and administrative methods of the North Americans are not such as to warrant their yet taking up the position of mentor to any one; . . . one thing is certain—the closer their association with Great Britain, the sooner will their capacity for righteous administration be developed" (p. 364).

While one may not always agree with this British engineer, he is at times decidedly refreshing, as when he says: "The Spanish-American youth educated in the United States is not a happy product. London is the real home for the cosmopolitan refinement suited to their character" (p. 300).

There is little that throws any light on modern Peruvian history or politics.

Mr. Enock does a distinct service in criticizing the exaggerated

accounts of "Inca Roads". Instead of "magnificent military highways" they were really nothing but well-made foot-paths, "not calling for any particular comment" (p. 239).

Five chapters are devoted to the Incas, and contain a number of extracts translated from "the writings of Eusebio Zapata . . . written in 1761". Mr. Enock adds: "I do not think any writings have appeared in English from this source, or indeed in Spanish" (p. 212), but it would have been more useful had he stated that the "interesting volume" from which he translates so many paragraphs was published in Lima in 1904 under the title, *Memorias Histórico-Físicas-Apológicas de la América Meridional* by José Eusebio de Llano y Zapata.

HIRAM BINGHAM.

TEXT-BOOKS

A Student's History of Greece. By J. B. BURY, M.A., Hon. Litt.D., Hon. LL.D. Edited and prepared for American High Schools and Academies by EVERETT KIMBALL, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History, Smith College. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1907. Pp. xviii, 377.)

BURY-KIMBALL'S *Students' History of Greece* contains approximately two thirds of Bury's *History of Greece for Beginners*, which, in turn, contains about one third of Bury's *History of Greece to the Death of Alexander the Great*. That is to say, we have an American adaptation of an abridgment, made for English schools, of the most satisfactory work in our language on the period it covers. The abridgment was very skilfully executed, and the adaptation is also meritorious.

The present book does not give the usual insipid résumé of Hellenistic history: it ignores the existence of this period altogether. Instead of the court intrigues and frontier wars of the Roman Empire, no Roman Empire at all! But an adequate treatment of Imperial Greece would have made this book Kimball's, not Bury's.

This is a conspicuous defect, and it is only partially made good by conspicuous virtues. The book is a real history, not a poor encyclopaedia. The story is never smothered by classifications of motives and results, scraps of literary and art history, tid-bits of philosophy and hackneyed generalizations, as is the case with some of its competitors. It is unexcelled for unity of conception, vigor of style and general interest.

W. S. FERGUSON.

A Short History of Rome. By FRANK FROST ABBOTT, Professor in the University of Chicago. (Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company. 1907. Pp. 304.)

THIS work has two parts, a text-book for pupils, and a handbook for teachers and advanced students. To the latter most of the pedagogical